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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/783,802	02/12/2001	John M. Hall	10004310-1	3428

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EXAMINER

CHAI, LONGBIT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/783,802

Applicant(s)

HALL ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2006.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Original application contained claims 1 – 18. No claim has been canceled; no claim has been amended; and no new claim has been added in an amendment filed on 2/2/2006. The amendment filed have been entered and made of record. Presently, pending claims are 1 – 18.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

3. As per claim 1, 6, 11 and 15, Applicant makes the following arguments:

- Dobbins fails to teach “mapping ... via a directory server”. Examiner disagrees. Examiner notes Dobbin teaches (a) mapping of actual subscriber IP addresses to anonymous IP addresses in switch 20 can protect the subscriber's identity and subscriber's local network (Dobbin: Para [0071] Line 16 – 18) and (b) a Directory Server 80 is used to organize and store the subscriber's information using a relational database so that the switches can read the information efficiently and provide services to the subscribers (Para [0088] & Figure 1 Element 20 / 80). Therefore, Dobbins does teach “mapping ... via a directory server” so that this mapping enables the switch 20 to read the information efficiently and provide services to the subscribers and as such applicant's arguments are respectfully traversed.

- Dobbins fails to teach: "mapping ... to a security ID because anonymous IP addresses does not qualify as the security identifiers". Applicant also argues that Examiner is taking Official Notice on this regard and applies MPEP 2144.03 (Argument: Page 8, 2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph). Examiner disagrees. Examiner fails to see the relevance of the applicant's argument regarding the fact that "Official Notice" is being taken in the Office action. Instead, the broadest and reasonable interpretation is made, according to MPEP 2111, regarding security IDs as recited in the claim. Examiner notes the security ID is merely interpreted as a subscriber identity that can serves the security purpose and Dobbins teaches using the anonymous IP addresses to protect the subscriber's identities as well as the limited access rights (Dobbin: Para [0071] Line 16 – 18 and Para [0070] Line 4).

Therefore, the anonymous IP address is indeed qualified as the security identities and as such applicant's arguments are respectfully traversed.

4. As per claim 3, 8, 13 and 17, Applicant argues: "Dobbins fails to teach transmitting each of the destination addresses to the directory server along with a request for the security identifier associated therewith". Examiner notes Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive because Dobbin teaches (a) the mapping of actual subscriber IP addresses to anonymous IP addresses (i.e. security ID) is needed (see above) and (b) Directory Server Directory Server 80 is used as a repository to organize and store the subscriber's information using a relational database so that the switches can read the information efficiently and provide services to the subscribers. Therefore, transmitting each of the destination addresses to the

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directory server along with a request for the security identifier must be implemented so that the Directory Server can store and organize those information (Otherwise, it won't work – This is different from “official notice” as asserted by Applicant) (see above) and as such applicant's arguments are respectfully traversed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made

5. Claims 1 – 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gimbert et al. (Publication Number: 2002/0116620), in view of Dobbins (Publication Number: 2002/0066033).

As per claim 1, 6, 11 and 15, Gimbert teaches a method in for transferring a digital document, comprising the steps of:

posting the digital document on a server accessible via the network (Gimbert: Paragraph [0023] Line 8 – 10: hypertext links are posting the document via the network);

Gimbert does not disclose expressly mapping from a number of destination addresses to a respective number of security identifiers via a directory server.

Dobbins teaches mapping from a number of destination addresses to a respective number of security identifiers via a directory server (Dobbins: Para [0071] Line 16 – 18 and Para [0088] & Figure 1 Element 20 / 80: (a) the anonymous IP address used to further protect subscriber ID, as taught by Dobbins, is qualified as the security ID (b) the Directory Server (Figure 1 Element 80) organizes subscriber's security information in a relational DB such that the switch interface can read the information efficiently from the Directory Server (Para [0088]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Dobbins within the system of Gimbert because Dobbins teaches effectively managing content resources among the subscribers, switches and directory server in a networking environment (Dobbins: Para [0009]).

adding a number of access privileges to the digital document in a computer system via a network using the security identifiers (Dobbins: Para [0009] Line 14 – 17, Para [0070] Line 4 and Para [0082] Line 11 – 12).

As per claim 2, Gimbert as modified further teaches:  
generating a number of email messages in the computer system to be transmitted to the number of destination addresses, respectively (Gimbert: see for example, Paragraph [0016] Line 2 – 10);

associating a uniform resource locator of the digital document on the network with each of the email messages (Gimbert: see for example, Paragraph [0016] Line 9 – 10); and

transmitting the email messages to the respective destination addresses on the network (Gimbert: see for example, Paragraph [0022] Line 34 – 35).

As per claims 3, 8, 13 and 17, Gimbert as modified further teaches mapping from the number of destination addresses to the respective number of security identifiers via the directory server (see claim 1) further comprises the step of transmitting each of the destination addresses to the directory server along with a request for the security identifier associated therewith (Dobbins: Para [0071] Line 16 – 18, Para [0088] Line 4 – 5 and Para [0082] 11 – 16: Dobbin teaches (a) the mapping of actual subscriber IP addresses to anonymous IP addresses (i.e. security ID) is needed (Para [0071] Line 16 – 18) and (b) Directory Server Directory Server 80 is used as a single repository to organize and store the subscriber's information using a relational database so that the switches can read the information efficiently and provide services to the subscribers (Dobbins: Para [0088] Line 4 – 5 and Para [0082] 11 – 16).

As per claims 4, 9, 14 and 18, Gimbert as modified further teaches adding the number of access privileges to the digital document in a computer system via the network using the security identifiers further comprises the step of listing the security identifiers received from the directory server in an access control list associated with the

digital document (Dobbins: Para [0009] Line 15 – 17 and Para [0071] Line 16 – 18:  
Dobbins teaches security ID should be used to protect the subscriber ID).

As per claims 5 and 10, Gimbert as modified further teaches authenticating a client device attempting to access the digital document via the network (Gimbert: see for example, Paragraph [0021] Line 10 – 16).

As per claims 7, 12 and 16, Gimbert as modified further teaches the digital sender service further comprises logic to generate and transmit a number of email messages to a corresponding number of destination addresses on the network, wherein each of the email messages includes a uniform resource locator of the digital document on the network (Gimbert: see for example, Paragraph [0023] Line 3 – 10).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of



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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
LBC

Longbit Chai  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2131

  
Primary Examiner  
AU2131  
2/17/06